

Single Sign-on and Identity Management

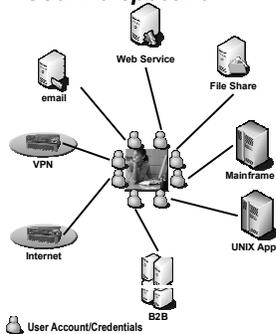
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Federal Program Manager
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Agenda

- Why Single Sign-on
- The Challenges of SSO
- Implementing SSO today
 - Windows SSO
 - Reduced Sign-on (Enterprise SSO)
 - Web SSO (B2E, B2B & B2C)
- Microsoft Identity Roadmap

Why Single Sign-on

User Perspective



The Problem

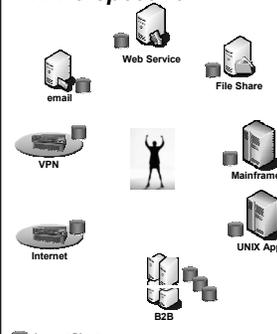
- Too many credentials
- Which one for which app
- Multiple logons

The Business Impact

- Increases risk of compromise
- Reduced productivity
- Increased helpdesk expenses

Why Single Sign-on

IT Perspective



The Problem

- Provisioning new accounts
- Password management
- Auditing user activity
- De-provisioning users
- Managing non-employee access
- Deploying Enterprise Applications

The Business Impact

- People Intensive
- Delayed access for new hires
- Risk of unauthorized access
- No single view of the user

The Challenges

Multiple Platforms and Application Models

- Windows Server, multiple versions of UNIX, OS390, AS400
- Legacy & custom applications
- Web applications and services
- Network gateways (VPN, Wireless, Internet)

Different Security Mechanisms

- Kerberos
- Basic Authentication
- X.509 Certificates
- Passport
- Proprietary (eg database lookups)

Multiple Account Directories

- Active Directory
- LDAP
- Databases
- Application integrated

Complexities with B2B and B2C

- Concerns about mixing partner & customer accounts with employee accounts
- Privacy (outbound) as well as security (inbound) concerns
- Are external users & their entitlements up to date?
- Day to day management issues (eg password reset)

Implementing Single Sign-on Today

Windows Single Sign-on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Active Directory – The foundation for Identity management ❑ Windows Integrated Applications ❑ Network Single Sign-on with Windows Server
Reduced Enterprise Sign-on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Extending Windows SSO to non-integrated applications ❑ Using Active Directory for LDAP authentication ❑ The role of Microsoft Metadirectory Server (MMS) ❑ Active Directory in Application Mode (ADAM) usage
Web Single Sign-on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ B2E using Active Directory and IIS ❑ B2C using Active Directory and Passport ❑ Extranet Access Management using Active Directory

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Windows Single Sign-on

Active Directory – Foundation for Identity Management

Central Repository for:

- User Accounts & Attributes
- System Accounts & Attributes
- Organizational & Security Groups
- Application & Service Locations
- Management Policy
- Security Policy
- Digital Certificates
- Network Access Permissions
- Printer Locations
- File Shares Locations
- ...



Directory Access Protocols

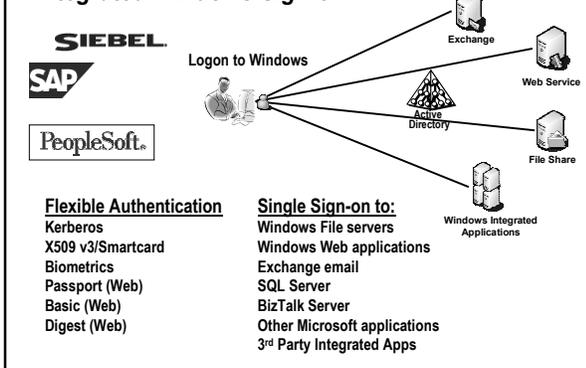
- LDAP v3 – Standards-based access
- ADSI – Simple COM-based Interface
- DSML – XML Interface

Integrated Security

- Kerberos v5
- x.509 Certificates (PKI)
- Security Domain

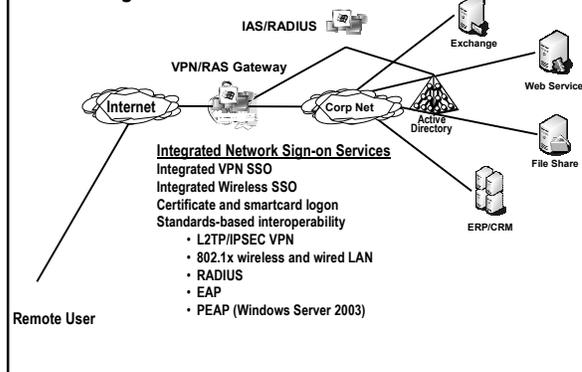
Windows Single Sign-on

Integrated Windows Sign-on



Windows Single Sign-on

Extending SSO to the Network

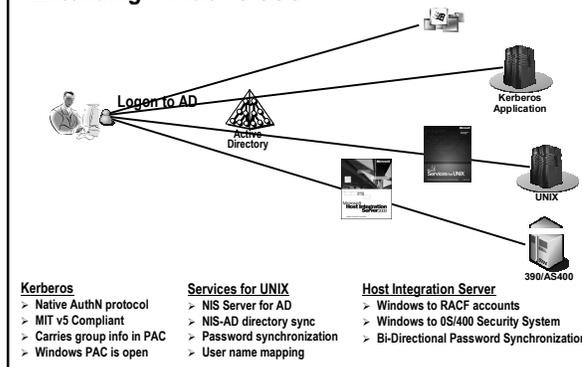


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Reduced Enterprise Sign-on

Extending Windows SSO



Reduced Enterprise Sign-on

LDAP Authentication & Directory Integration

Integrate LDAP with AD

- LDAP v3 compliant
- Single AD and LDAP user account
- ADAM for personalization data

Microsoft Metadirectory Server

- Directory synchronization
 - LDAP (eg iPlanet & others)
 - Relational databases
 - DSML
 - Application specific
- Account Provisioning
 - Automate account creation
 - Automate account de-provisioning
- Password Management (MMS 2003)
 - Self-service password reset
- Certificate Management

Account Directory

ADAM Usage

Integrating extended LDAP app with AD

Store app data without extending infra DS schema

App data keyed off identifier from infra directory

Maintain central user repository!

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Web Single Sign-on

B2E Using Active Directory and IIS

IIS Integrated Authentication

- Uses Kerberos or NTLM
- Supports RBAC in Windows Server 2003
- Supports URL authorization in Windows Server 2003

Web Single Sign-on

B2C Using Passport and Active Directory

Passport manages user credentials
Passport manages user authentication
You manage user access controls

Windows Server 2003 IIS Web Server

Active Directory

Applications

Web Single Sign-on

Extranet Access Management using AD

Enterprise Extranet "Trusted" Business Partner

OpenNetwork

Web App 1 oblix

Web App 2

Delegated Admin SSO Agent

Active Directory

Internal Application User

Partner Identities

AuthN LDAP Bind

Cross Forest Trust/Kerb

"My" Corporate Identities

"Their" Corporate Identities

Cookie

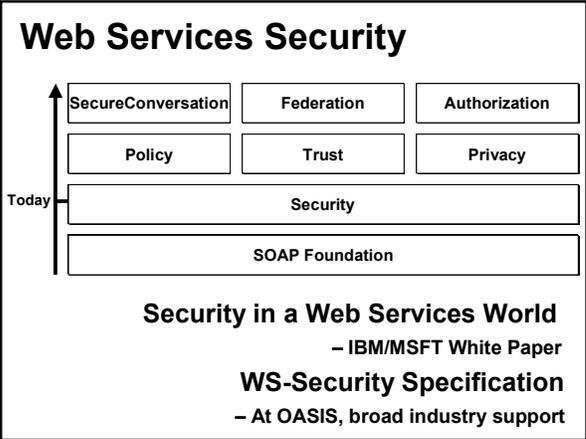
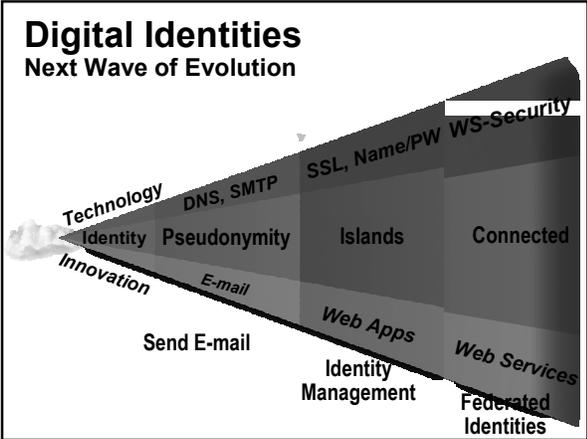
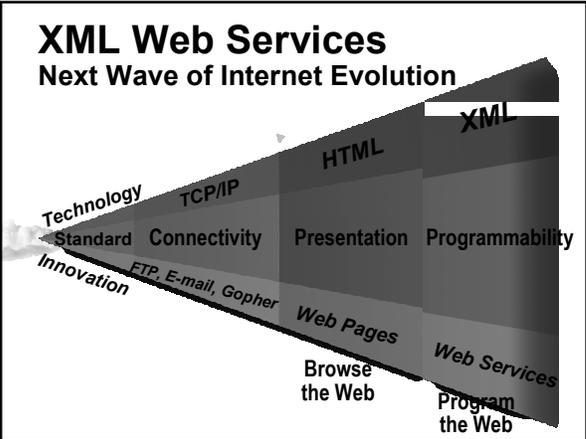
SSL Session

Cookie

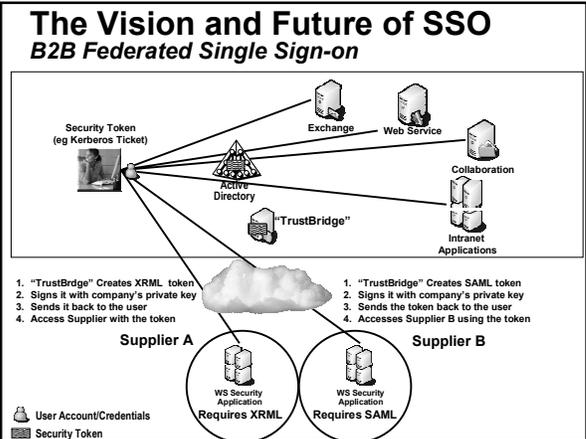
SSL Session

What's Next?

Vision and Roadmap



- ### The Vision of Single Sign-on
- **A Single User Identity**
 - A single corporate identity
 - A single consumer identity
 - **Strong multifactor authentication**
 - Certificates
 - Biometrics
 - **Interoperability (client and server)**
 - Multi-Platform
 - Multi-Application
 - Multi-Protocol
 - **Federated Authentication and Access**
 - Single Sign-on that spans businesses
 - Single sign-on that spans consumer applications



Identity Management Roadmap

- **XML Web Services Specifications**
 - Broad set of specifications to enable federation of Web Services
 - In collaboration with IBM, Verisign, etc.
 - WS-Security working group within OASIS
 - Kerberos, X509v3, SAML and XML "security tokens"
- **Windows Server 2003 – April 2003**
 - Cross Forest Trust – Intranet Federation
 - Native support for Passport authentication
 - Integrated Role-Based Access Control
 - Web Services integration (.NET framework and UDDI)
- **MMS 2003 – Windows Server 2003 + 90 days**
 - Directory Integration & Synchronization
 - Account Provisioning
 - Password Management
 - Single view of a user across the enterprise
- **Active Directory Application Mode – Windows Server 2003 + 90 days**
 - Enables AD to be deployed as a "simple" LDAP directory
 - Used for application specific user information
- **"Jupiter" (e-business server) – Q4 2003**
 - SSO through adapters to enterprise applications
- **Passport Federation Support – H2 2003**
 - Authentication authority for consumer web services
 - Federation support in 2003 based on Web Services
- **"TrustBridge" – TBD**
 - Based on WS-Security for identity interoperability
 - True federated Single Sign-on (no duplicated or mapped ids)
 - Web Security runtime to enable federated applications

Summary

- **Standardize on a Single Directory Technology**
 - Consolidate LDAP directories with Active Directory
 - Use AD with integrated security for Windows SSO
 - Use AD/AM for application specific user information
- **Use Kerberos for Interoperability**
 - Industry standard protocol for authentication
 - Native protocol used by Windows Servers and Clients
 - Used by many UNIX-based applications
- **Use MMS to Simplify Identity Management**
 - Directory integration synchronization
 - Simple Account provisioning
 - Password management
 - Single view of the user across the enterprise
- **Plan for Federated Identity Management**
 - Utilize Web services standards (XML, SOAP, UDDI)
 - Get familiar with WS-Security
 - "TrustBridge" will enable secure identity federation



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